

in 1936, both at Cape Dorset in southern Baffin and Cape Smith on the east coast of Hudson Bay, I found specimens whose short leaves and much-hubbled fruits allowed me tentatively to refer them to *T. ceratophorum*, while in 1937 Dr. Potter gave special attention to the matter and found almost typical plants in Frobisher Bay.

In conclusion I wish to thank Dr. David Potter most sincerely for his great kindness in collecting and sending me this very interesting material.

HERBARIUM, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY, England.

---

WOLFFIA COLUMBIANA IN CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—Shortly after the mid-summer flood of 1938 had subsided, I found *Wolffia columbiana* Karst. growing abundantly in warm, shallow water in the Great Meadows at Concord, Massachusetts. Material collected in August, 1938, has been filed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.

A large acreage in the meadows has been dyked in order to create a series of shallow brook-fed ponds as a refuge for water-fowl. Much of the water is seepage from the Concord filter-beds. During the spring freshets, the water level is above the crest of the dykes and the entire meadows are flooded for miles in either direction. The *Wolffia* was abundant along one of the dykes on the leeward (easterly) side of the largest basin. The heavy rains just prior to the hurricane on Sept. 21, 1938—about 10½ inches fell in Concord between Sept. 17 and 21—again raised the river to freshet height. On Sept. 20, the dyke was awash and much of the *Wolffia* had floated down stream. The river continued to rise, and the plant apparently was entirely dispersed. On October 30, the water had fallen to nearly normal levels, but the *Wolffia* was more abundant than when first discovered!

From the best information available, this is the sixth station for this plant to be discovered in New England, and the first east of the Connecticut River. Previously, it appears to have been known only from Kent, Salisbury and Litchfield, in Connecticut, from Lake Champlain, and from Mt. Tom Station, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Curiously enough, this is the second important range extension of rare and local members of the *Lemnaceae* to have been reported from the Sudbury-Concord River valley within the past twelve months.



Dr. Charles H. Blake reported the collection of *Wolffiella floridana* (J. D. Sm.) Thompson from Farrer's Pond, Lincoln, on August 11, 1937.—R. J. EATON, Cambridge, Mass.

---

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN THE GENUS *ELEOCHARIS*—V

H. K. SVENSON

(Continued from page 19)

Series 4: OVATAE

38. *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes [PL. 540, FIGS. 1, 6, 7; MAP 43]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 214 (1929).—Noteworthy citations: FLORIDA: in swamp, Welton Co., *Curtiss* in 1885 (NY); Tallahassee, *N. K. Berg* (NY). TEXAS: Uvalde, *Plank* in 1891 (NY); Houston, *Plank* in 1891 (NY). NEW MEXICO: Las Vegas, *Plank* in 1895 (NY).

39. *E. ovata* (Roth) R. & S. [PL. 540, FIG. 4; MAP 44]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 211 (1929). *E. diandra* C. Wright, *Bull. Torr. Club.* x. 101 (1883) [PL. 540, FIG. 3]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 210 (1929).

Wright, apparently not knowing true *E. ovata* as represented in America, compared his plants from the sand-bars of the Connecticut River only with *E. obtusa*. In my opinion, *E. diandra* represents a form of *E. ovata* in which the bristles are rudimentary or lacking. Such a variation, usually of little significance in *Eleocharis*, is found in *E. ovata* in several river valleys. But specimens from the Hudson estuary usually have bristles, and except for the pallid spikelets are indistinguishable from typical *E. ovata*.

40. *E. engelmanni* Steud. [PL. 540, FIG. 2; MAP 45]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 208 (1929).—Additional citations: WEST VIRGINIA: Minnehaha Springs, Pocahontas Co., *Core* in 1931 (W Va Univ). TEXAS: Dallas, *Reverchon* no. 3596 (NY).

41. *E. lanceolata* Fernald [PL. 540, FIG. 5]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 207 (1929).

Series 5: MACULOSAE<sup>1</sup>

42. *E. maculosa* Vahl [MAP 25]; Svenson, *RHODORA* xxxi. 238 (1929). *E. Lehmanniana* Boeckl. in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.* viii. 205 (1887).—Central America, West Indies and South America. Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Coban, 1350 m., *Tuerckheim* no. 1252 (NY). GUADALOUPE: *Richard* (TYPE, Cop); *Duss* nos. 3125 (NY), 3595 (NY). MARTINIQUE: *Duss* nos. 4137 (NY), 4522 (NY). DOMINICA: *F. E. Lloyd* no. 182 (NY). ECUADOR: *Lehmann* no. 138 (US, COTYPE of *E.*

<sup>1</sup> For key to species see *RHODORA* xxxi, 224 (1929).